

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

NEW SERIES.

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Notes by the way—No. XII.

BY THE EDITOR.

Another tilt in the cars.

Going on board the cars at Niles, we had a very pleasant return trip to Detroit. During the single week which had elapsed since we went out, the fields of wheat along the rout, had decked themselves in a deeper green, and were giving forth increased indications, that a remunerating harvest will, in the event of no unfavorable contingency, crown the labors of the husbandman.

Brothers of Gov. Wright. On board the cars we found three brothers of the late lamented Silas Wright, all farmers from Vermont, (near Middlebury.) We do not know when we have met with fairer specimens of the better class of New England farmers, plain, substantial, open hearted, honest, straight-forward men. They had evidently never been far from home before, having been brought to Niles to look up some twelve hundred acres of land which belongs to the estate of their deceased brother, located in Berrien Co. They were three out of six heirs to his property, as he left no children. The property he left is valued at some twenty thousand dollars. Silas was the youngest of the family, and was manifestly a great favorite. They spoke of him with much affection, and were manifestly greatly afflicted by his death.

They seemed to be struck with the very great difference between the way of doing things here and in Vermont. Here people seemed to have their own way, lay a-bed as long as they pleased, and when they got up, they did not do things as they did in Vermont. There was none of that close calculation in regard to the expenditure of time and money, none of that pride of appearance, and studiousness of economy visible about the farms and farm houses here, that there was there. There farmers were obliged to husband all their resources to the best possible advantage, or they could not live. But by habits of industry, economy, system and perseverance, they contrived, not only to make a living of it, but to grow rich. They appeared to be delighted with the country, no small recommendation of which was, that people

could get along so well, with the way they had of doing things here. When they left Vermont, about the first of May, the earth was bare of every green thing.

Farming in New Jersey. There were two farmers from the state of New Jersey along, from whom we learned some things respecting the agriculture of that state. Wheat is not extensively raised in New Jersey, but what there is, looks as well as they had ever seen it, at the same stage of growth. Indian corn is the staple crop of the state, the price of it being ordinarily about five shillings a bushel. Oats are also extensively raised. Much attention is also given to the raising of stock, and good stock, they remarked, would fetch something there, when they had got it raised. A good horse would fetch \$150.00, a good cow \$30.00, and so on. Apples were sold at a good profit for six pence a bushel. One man could gather fifty bushels and transport them to market. Much benefit had resulted to their exhausted lands, from a liberal application of lime, the price of which there, is a shilling a bushel. These men had the same impression with the gentlemen above named, in regard to the way of doing things in this country. We fancy however, that if they had been put through the mill as most of our farmers at the West have been, they would not have come out much better. Wait a few years, gentlemen, and we will show you, that "some things can be done as well as others."

An Iowa farmer. Among our fellow passengers, was a gentleman from Iowa, fifty miles back of Burlington. They raise but little winter wheat in that state, as well as in Northern Illinois, it is so liable to winter kill, but what there is, looks fine. Corn is the staple crop, the yield upon the prairies being from fifty to a hundred bushels per acre. He mentioned one man who frequently raises a thousand acres of corn, and never less than eight hundred. At an average of 75 bushels to the acre, a thousand acres would produce 75,000 bushels, which would load a hundred and eighty seven wagons, with 40 bushels to the load, a string of teams, which, at comfortable travelling distances from each other, would oc-

cupy two miles of road. All this corn, except what is needed for other purposes upon the farm, is transformed into pork, and in this shape, finds its way into market.

A Dutchess County farmer. Observing a staid looking, elderly gentleman sitting by himself musing away the time in apparent self-complacency, as though it were no concern of his what became of the rest of the world, we ventured to approach him, and soon found ourselves engaged in an interesting conversation with a Dutchess Co. farmer. He keeps a hundred and twenty cows, which average, the whole lot round, a pound of butter per day, which is taken fresh to the New York market and sold, the price ranging from 20 to 25 cents per pound. The churning is all done by dog power, all the churning in that section of country being done by dog and goat power. The milk, and not the cream, is churned, the butter being the sweeter for it. Fifty hogs which run in a clover field near the house, are kept in high condition by the butter milk and clover, so that they need but little corn comparatively, in the fall to make them good pork. His pastures are timothy and clover, and his meadows timothy, upon both of which he makes a free use of plaster, with highly beneficial effects.

A Gent. from Chihuahua. Next we approached a starched up, sleek looking personage, who straightened himself up and put on a look which said "what business have you to speak to me, without ever having had an introduction?" However, we very soon set the man at his ease, and in a moment more, he found himself engaged in an animated conversation about Mexican affairs, he having come direct from the city of Chihuahua, a journey which he had performed in 28 days. The wheat crop looked fine when he left that country, about like the wheat in Missouri, which was also very promising. The inhabitants raise only enough for their own consumption, there being no facilities for getting it to market. Their harvest is in June.

He thought the common people there, (the rancheros) had been greatly under-rated. He said they were nothing like as debased, ignorant and savage, as they had

been represented to be, but were, for the most part, very good citizens. Things are settling down there into quietude, with the exception of an occasional flare-up. We asked him if there was no movement in that and the other adjoining provinces towards independence. He replied, that there was no occasion for that, for they were independent enough now, the general Government having no authority over them.

Things in Europe. Of all the new acquaintances we made, none interested us more than that with an intelligent gentleman from Albany, N. Y., Elisha Hale, Esq., who has travelled two years in Europe, and explored every nook and corner of it.

Wheat in Bohemia. Of all the wheat he ever saw, none would bear comparison with the fields which spread themselves out, on the right hand and on the left, as he passed over the plains of Bohemia, about midway between the cities of Prague and Vienna. So solid did it stand, that it seemed as though a squirrel could run over the top of it, without any danger of falling to the earth. He remarked, that he did not doubt that it would pay our farmers well to import seed from that country.

Cart Rake. He spoke of having seen a cart-rake in operation in Saxony, the rake being attached to the cart, so as effectually to take up all the litter, which might be left behind in loading hay, &c., and it worked to admiration.

Mills on the Danube. Standing upon Mount Buda, in Hungary, he could see up and down the Danube twenty miles each way, and within the circle of his distinct vision, he counted *eight hundred* mills, all standing in a zig-zag, triangular form, and thirteen in a cluster, mostly flouring mills.

Sacredness of Property—Public Gardens. The parks of kings and noblemen, he said, filled with shrubbery in full bloom, and trees laden with the most delicious fruit, were open to every one who chose to spend an hour in traversing their delightful walks, and what seems remarkable in this fruit stealing country, never is a hand put forth to pluck the fruit from the trees, or even a flower from its stem. Even in the public gardens of Hamburg, which afforded promenades for the whole city, the fruits and flowers which presented themselves to the eye on every side, were perfectly secure. He had repeatedly visited those grounds when they were thronged with every class and description of persons, and

in a single instance he saw a child pluck a small flower, but further than that he never saw any thing molested.

White Cattle &c. At Vienna he saw a hundred and sixty fat cattle driven into market in a drove, and all of them, except four, were white. On another occasion he saw eighty driven in, and they were all white but one. He remarked, that he had seen cattle drawing by their horns, at Vienna, and harnesses so heavy, that it took two men to put them upon the horses, which were of gigantic size.

The way to keep Horses. While in England, observing that the horses were very fat and sleek, he asked a teamster how they managed to make their horses look so much better than the Americans did theirs. He replied, that they cut their hay to a chop, wet it thoroughly with water, and then strewed their ground feed upon it, and mixed the whole thoroughly together. Their draft horses, he said, were very large, and of great muscular power. A single horse, he had been credibly informed, in one instance, started a waggon with a load of six ton upon it, a short distance, and that too up a gradual ascent.

Size of Waggons in England. Observing their waggons to be of gigantic dimensions, he asked a teamster what necessity there was for it. He replied that his waggon was not large—it only weighed twenty-eight hundred. But, said he, you must understand that we carry loads in this country, six tons not being any thing extraordinary.

Towing Boats. It must have been a magnificent sight to see eighty horses harnessed to a single boat, and all laying out their strength in towing it up the Danube, and this he had seen. It was in 1842, and at that time they were just beginning to build steamboats on that river.

At St. Petersburg he visited the house where Peter the Great lived, where is to be seen also the boat which he built, and the hemp frock and trowsers which he wore, and beside them lay the magnificent crown, which was afterwards placed upon his head. He saw the rock from which he leaped his horse down a precipice in an hour of peril. It weighed five hundred tons, had been transported, fifteen miles, from the interior, and a statue of the horse which he rode, with his rider upon him, placed upon it, represented as being just in the act of taking the desperate leap.

But of all the wonders he had seen, the monument erected to the memory of Alex-

ander, he thought, was the greatest. It is a hundred and twenty feet high, and all of one solid piece of rock, which was transported from the interior. In addition to this, it is mounted upon a pedestal, and surmounted with a figure of Alexander more than twenty feet in height.

Michigan Wheat. A gentleman from Albany remarked, that no wheat which came into market was superior to Michigan wheat. The wheat from Illinois was not to be compared to it, being generally more or less shrunk, and never so plump and handsome.

First Impressions. We have uniformly observed, that the first impressions of persons from the East, in passing through our State when bare of crops, are unfavorable, as it regards the quality of the soil, especially of our openings. They are in the habit of regarding only those lands rich and productive, which have a large portion of vegetable mould in their composition. Tried by this standard, our openings appear to them poor enough. And it seems the pioneer adventurers had similar impressions, for they denominated these lands "barrens," regarding them as entirely unproductive, and they went by this name, until the mistake was discovered by experiment. In reply to the remark of a gentleman, that he "hoped there was better land in Michigan than any he had seen yet," we assured him, that if he should be so fortunate as to pass this way just before harvest, he would be very likely to change his opinion in regard to the quality of the land.

Minnesota. We forgot to say, in its proper connection, that in company with the newly appointed judge of Minnesota, of whom we made mention, was a gentleman from Cincinnati, who was on his way to the capital of Minnesota, (St. Paul's,) to establish a paper. St. Paul's is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi, a little below St. Anthony's Falls, and contains about 600 inhabitants. Minnesota lies in the same latitude with Wisconsin, being mostly on the West side of the Mississippi, and north of Iowa. Although it does not extend as far South as Wisconsin, it extends no farther north. The face of the country is very similar to that of Wisconsin, as also the character of the soil.

In the second paragraph of the above letter, 12th line from the top, instead of "diseased brother," read *deceased* brother.

Letter from the Editor No. XIII.

YPSILANTI, June 8, 1849.

About an hour's ride has brought us to this place, thirty miles distant from Detroit, and a pleasant hour it has been to us. In our brief passage we had the very great pleasure of making the acquaintance of several intelligent gentlemen from distant parts of the country, and among others one from the state of Massachusetts, from whom we derived much information which was interesting to us.

Agriculture in Massachusetts. The agriculture of Massachusetts has undergone a wonderful change since the day when we toiled in its fallows, its orchards, its meadows, and its harvest fields. Then it was a great grain growing state. Rye was the great staple of the state, the surplus of which was converted into gin, and carried out of the country. The time is fresh in our recollection when there was far more profit in raising rye for market in Massachusetts, than there is now in raising wheat in Michigan. But those days have gone by. Massachusetts has become a great manufacturing state, her agricultural interest being but secondary now. The gentleman above spoken of remarked that she was dependant upon the west for provisions to the tune of five millions of dollars annually. Four-fifths of the provisions consumed in that state, he said, came from abroad, not more than one-fifth being produced within its borders. The single town where he lived, Sudbury, twenty miles west of Boston, one of their best agricultural towns, purchased breadstuffs to the amount of forty to fifty thousand dollars annually.—We inquired if it was not otherwise in the western part of the state. He said no, and that it would surprise us to pass along the railroads running through every part of the state, and notice the immense quantity of flour in the warehouses all along the different routes, consigned to country merchants in different towns. It was very uncommon for a farmer to have more than ten or fifteen acres of rye there now, and as to wheat, it was a sight to behold. Two years ago, there was about an acre of it in the town where he lived, which was tolerably good, and it was the wonder of every beholder.

Female help. Female help, he remarked was scarcely to be obtained at any price. Two dollars and a half a week, was the lowest rate at which an American female would consent to do housework, and then she must be treated like a lady, or she

would not work even at that rate. Most of the female domestics were Irish girls, whose wages are generally a dollar and a half a week. This high rate of female wages, results from the employment of so many girls in the factories, where they realized, many of them, much more than that.

Wastefulness of western farmers.—He had much to say about the wastefulness of western farmers. Farmers in Massachusetts would get rich upon what the farmers of the west threw away. In the article of beef, for instance, there was nothing pertaining to the animal which was not there turned to profitable account. The inwards were made into soap, the horns into combs, the legs and feet into oil and glue, and the bones were worked up into knife handles.

Why is it, he asked, that potatoes, which are so abundant in the fall at the west, that they can be had, in any quantity at ten cents or a shilling a bushel, are so scarce in the spring that frequently they can scarcely be procured at any price? It was not on account of the rot, for it was just so before the rot was ever heard of. It was simply because the farmers took no care to preserve their potatoes, and the consequence was, they were destroyed by freezing in winter, and wasted in other ways.

And not only was there no waste there, but every thing was made the most of.—The avails of a first rate cow would amount to a hundred dollars annually, and she would fetch from thirty to fifty dollars.—But this profit resulted only from a system of feeding which was adapted to produce it.

Times in New York. There was a gentleman from the city of New York along, from whom we learned some things. He remarked that money had been very scarce and hard to be got hold of at any rate, but that it was now plenty and could be had to any amount, on good security. And yet the times were very dull there. We inquired if the merchants had not come in, in as large numbers as usual this spring, to buy goods. He said yes, but they had bought more sparingly than usual.

We were not aware, until he mentioned the fact, that the crevasse extended so far as it does along the Mississippi. He says it extends hundreds of miles, except at intervals—every man building it opposite his own plantation.

The green sand of New Jersey. We have frequently seen accounts of the green sand of New Jersey, extensively used in that state as a manure, but never learned

any thing very definite about it, from the statements which have been published.—Among our fellow passengers, was one from that state, from whom we derived some information respecting the matter. We supposed it was confined to the sea coast, but he says it is found fifty miles from the sea board, and is accessible from every portion of the state. It is found along the edge of marshes, or low grounds contiguous to bluffs, or rising grounds which skirt them, frequently extending under them. It consists of a mixture of sand and a species of marl or muck, is of different colors, green, blue, and grey, and exists in apparently inexhaustible quantities. It is not as quick in its operation as common stable manure, but for permanently enriching the land, it is regarded as preferable to it. From six to eight tons to the acre, is the quantity applied. More than that is hurtful to the soil.

Ypsilanti and vicinity. Ypsilanti is one of those thriving and beautiful villages, with which our state is dotted, and which, having the advantage of choice locations, selected at an early day, have had a steady, healthful, and permanent growth. The population of the village is not far from two thousand. It is noted for its fine flouring mills, there being more flour manufactured here, perhaps, than any other place in the state. Among the mill-owners and large property holders of the place, is our friend, Mark Norris, Esq., together with his son-in-law, Mr. Follett. Mr. N. is also quite an extensive and thorough-going farmer, and takes great interest in whatever relates to agricultural improvement.

Ypsilanti is in the midst of a fine farming country. In passing over the sandy plain to the east of the village, at a season of the year when it is bare of crops, one would not be apt to receive a very favorable impression in regard to its fertility. But he will learn his mistake if he is so fortunate as to pass that way when its fields of wheat, clover and corn, are in their glory. The wheat upon this plain looks fine at the present time, and promises an abundant harvest.

Mr. Lay's nursery. Upon the above plain is situated the well known nursery of Mr. Lay. There are more fruit trees growing in the state of Michigan from this nursery, than from any other, either in or out of the state. It covers, at present, twelve acres of ground. Mr. L. has also a nursery in Walworth county, Wisconsin.

[For want of space, we are obliged to defer the remainder of this letter.]

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at Detroit, May 22d, 1849 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PRESENT—The President, His Excellency Gov. Ransom, Dort, Redfield, Gibbons, Thomas, Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard was appointed Secretary pro tem, in the absence of the Rec. Sec.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to correspond with the directors of the Rail Road companies, to ascertain on what terms persons and produce intended for exhibition, may be transported to and from the place of the annual Fair of the Society.

Messrs. Redfield & Hubbard were appointed such committee.

Adjourned to 7½ P. M.

May 22d at 7½ o'clock P. M. the Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—The President, His Excellency Gov. Ransom, Dort, Gibbons, Redfield, Thomas, Hubbard, Holmes.

Resolved, That the Society's first annual Fair be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th, 26th and 27th of September 1849.

Resolved, That the Committee appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars, to be awarded as premiums at the Fair to be held on the 25th 26th and 27th, Sep.

Resolved, That the Society's Fair for 1849 be held in the city of Detroit, provided the Committee receive sufficient assurance that the local expenses of said Fair will be paid by the citizens of Detroit. If not, then at such place on the line of the Michigan Central Rail Road as will raise a sum sufficient to defray said expenses; not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Messrs. Redfield, Dort and Thomas, were appointed a Committee to report a premium list for the annual Fair to be held in Sept. next.

The President, Gibbons, and Hubbard, were appointed a Committee to report a list of Judges for the first annual Fair.

Bela Hubbard, Esq. was, in accordance with the last clause of Sec. 6 of the Constitution, appointed Chairman pro tem of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Recording Sect'y, be authorized to make all contracts for the use of grounds, for the use or purchase of lumber, for the erection of fences and buildings, and to do and perform all other acts, required to be done, preparatory to the annual Fair, to be held in September next.

Mr. Redfield, from the Committee appointed to correspond with the Superintendents of the several Rail Roads reported: That they had attended to that duty, and Mr. Brooks, of the Central Rail Road will take stock and articles intended for exhibition, to and from the annual Fair, to be held next Sept., at one quarter the usual charge. And persons attending the Fair will be taken at one half the usual rates. The Superintendent of the Pontiac Rail Road, did not give a decided answer, but would be liberal in his charges.

List of premiums.

To be awarded at the first Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, to be held at—on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, 1849.

Premium on Cattle.

Best Durham Bull 2 years and over	\$10 00
Second do do	5 00
Best Devan do do	10 00
Second do do	5 00
Best Native do do	10 00
Second do do	5 00
Best do do without distinction of Breed except those above named	10 00
Second do do do	7 00
Third do do do	4 00
Best Milch Cow	8 00
Second do	5 00
Third do	3 00

WORKING OXEN.

Best Yoke of Working Oxen	\$10 00
Second do do	6 00
Third do do	3 00

FAT CATTLE.

Best four year old or upwards	10 00
Second do do	7 00
Third do do	4 00

Applicants for premiums on fat cattle, must furnish particular statements of the manner of feeding, and kind, quantity and cost of food, and all the expenses connected with the fattening.

FED ON HAY OR GRASS ALONE,

(After one year old.)

Best four year old	\$10 00
Second do	7 00
Third do	4 00

Horses.

FOR ALL WORK.

Best Stallion over four years old	\$15 00
Second do do	10 00
Third do do	5 00

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best Stallion over four years old	10 00
Second do do	7 00
Third do do	4 00

BREEDING "MARES.

Best brood mare four years old and upwards	10 00
Second do do	7 00
Third do do	4 00

THREE YEAR OLD COLTS.

Best three year old colt	10
Second do do	7
Third do do	4

Sheep.

LONG WOOLED.

Best Buck over 18 months old	\$5 00
Second do do	2 50
Best Pen of 5 Ewes 2 years or over.	10 00
Second do do	5 00

MIDDLE WOOLED.

Best Buck over 18 months	5 00
Second do do	2 50

Best Pen of 5 Ewes 2 years or over	10 00
Second do do	5 00
This class includes South Down, Norfolk, Native, &c.	

MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

Best Buck over 18 months	5 00
Second do do	2 50
Best Pen of 5 Ewes 2 years or over	10 00
Second do do	5 00

Includes Merinos, whether pure or mixed blood.

SAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

Best Buck over 18 months	5 00
Second do do	2 50
Best Pen of 5 Ewes 2 years or over	10 00
Second do do	5 00

Includes Saxons whether pure or mixed blood

Swine.

Best Boar over one year old	\$6 00
Second do do	3 00
Best Breeding Sow over 18 months old	6 00
Second do do do	3 00
Best lot of pigs not less than four and under ten months	4 00
Second do do do	2 00

Farm Implements.

Best Plow for general purposes	\$10 00
Best do stiff soils	5 00
Best do light sandy soil	5 00
Best subsoil plow	5 00
Best side-hill plow	5 00
Best steel plow for mucky soil	5 00
Best farm wagon	5 00
Best reaping machine	5 00
Best mowing do	5 00
Best grain cradle	3 00
Best horse power for general purposes	10 00
Best thrashing machine	10 00
Best clover seed hulling machine	8 00
Best Harrow	3 00
Best field roller	3 00
Best corn cultivator	3 00
Best wheat drill	3 00
Best cultivator	3 00
Best grain rake	3 00
Best horse rake	3 00
Best corn and turnip planters or drills	3 00
Best fanning mill	3 00
Best corn sheller	3 00
Best straw and hay cutters	3 00
Best vegetable root cutter	3 00
Best portable saw-mill for farm, for wood and for farm use	3 00
Best churn	2 00
Best cheese-press	2 00
Best bee hive	2 00
Best hay rigging	2 00
Best six hand rakes	1 00
Best 12 corn brooms	1 00
Best gate for farm purposes	3 00

Best and most numerous collection of agricultural implements manufactured in the State of Michigan

Persons presenting Agricultural Implements, or articles of Mechanical ingenuity and utility, are requested to furnish the Secretary with a particular description of the article, the price, and the place where it can be had.

Plowing Match.

WITH HORSES.

First premium	\$10 00
Second do	5 00

WITH OXEN.

First premium	10 00
Second do	5 00

Butter.

Best lot of ten pounds in rolls	\$5 00
Best lot of not less than fifty pounds in tubs or firkins	5 00

Cheese.

Best cheese one year old and over	\$5 00
Best cheese under one year	5 00

BREAD.

Best six loaves	2 00
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HONEY.

Best ten pounds	4 00
Second do	2 00

The honey to be taken up without destroying the bees, kind of hive to be described.

Sugar.

Best ten pounds maple sugar	\$3
Second do do	2

Domestic Manufactures.

Best pair woolen blankets	\$3
Second do do	2
Best ten yards white flannel	3
Second do do	2
Best ten yards woolen cloth	3
Second do do	2
Best ten yards woolen carpet	3
Second do do	2
Best ten yards tow cloth	3
Second do do	2
Best ten yards rag carpet	3
Second do do	2
Best pair knit woolen stockings	2
Second do do	1
Best pound linen sewing thread	2
Second do do	1

Needle, Shell and Wax Work.

Best ornamental needle work	\$2
do ottoman cover	2
table cover	2
group of flowers	2
variety of worsted work	2
woolen shawl	2
worked quilt	2
white quilt	2
silk patch work quilt	2
silk bonnet	2
straw bonnet	2
straw hat	2
lace cape	2
ornamental shell work	2
specimen of wax flowers	2

Discretionary premiums to be awarded for articles of merit not included in the above list.

Paintings and Drawings.

Best specimen of animal painting in oil by Michigan artist	\$2
Best specimen in water colors by Michigan artist	2
Best specimen cattle drawing by Michigan artist	2
Best drawing of show grounds for Society	2

FRUITS.

Best and greatest number of varieties of good table apples not less than 3 of each variety,	\$5 00
Second do do do	3 00
Best variety of table apples not less than 6,	3 00
Second do do do	1 00
Best 6 winter varieties of table apples not less than 3 of each variety,	3 00
Second do do do	2 00
Best fall seedling apple for all purposes with description of tree, and history of its origin, not less than 12 specimens to be exhibited,	3 00
Second do do do	2 00
Best and greatest number of varieties of good pears, not less than three of each variety, named and labelled,	3 00
Second do do do	2 00

PEACHES.

Best six varieties of peaches, not less than 3 of each,	\$3 00
Second do do do	2 00
Best 12 peaches,	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best seedling variety 6 specimens,	2 00
Second do do do	1 00

PLUMS.

Best collection,	\$3 00
Second do	2 00

NECTARINES.

Best collection	\$3 00
Second do	2 00

APRICOTS.

Best collection,	\$3 00
Second do	2 00

QUINCES.

Best 12 quinces of any variety	\$3 00
Second do do do	2 00

GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of native grapes grown in open air	\$3 00
Second do do do	2 00
Best single variety of native grapes,	2 00
Best 3 varieties of foreign grapes grown in open air,	2 00
Second do do do do	2 00
Best single variety,	1 00
Second best single variety of native grapes	1 00

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety cut flowers,	\$2 00
Best and greatest variety indigenous flowers	2 00
Best 10 dissimilar varieties of dahlias,	2 00
Best 5 dissimilar blooms,	1 00
Best collection green house plants owned by one person,	2 00
Best floral design,	2 00
Best round bouquet,	1 00
Best flat bouquet,	1 00

Vegetables.

6 best stalks celery,	\$2 00
3 best heads cauliflower,	1 00
3 best heads broccoli,	1 00
12 best white table turnips,	1 00
6 best blood beets,	1 00
6 best parsnips,	1 00
12 best onions,	1 00
3 best heads cabbage,	1 00
12 best tomatoes,	1 00
2 best purple egg plants,	1 00
12 best sweet potatoes,	1 00
Best 4 peck Lima beans,	1 00
Best bunch double parsley,	1 00
3 best squashes,	1 00
Largest pumpkin,	1 00
Best and greatest variety of vegetables,	3 00
Best variety of seedling potatoes,	1 00

Field Crops.

Best crop wheat not less than 2 acres,	\$10 00
Second do do do	5 00
Best crop Indian corn not less than 2 acres,	5 00
Second do do do	3 00
Best crop oats,	5 00
Second do do do	3 00
Best crop barley,	5 00
Second do do do	3 00
Best crop rye,	5 00
Second do do do	3 00
Best crop potatoes free from rot not less than one acre,	5 00
Second do do do do	3 00
Best crop ruta baga, not less than one acre 6 lb. to the bushel,	3 00
Second do do do do	2 00
Best crop carrots not less than 1/4 of an acre	3 00
Second do do do do	2 00
Best acre broom corn,	3 00
Second do	2 00
Best acre clover seed,	3 00
Second do	2 00
Best sample winter wheat not less than 1 bushel,	5 00
Best sample spring wheat not less than 1 bushel,	3 00
Best sample flour not less than 1 barrel,	5 00
Best sample corn not less than 1 bushel,	3 00
Best sample oats not less than 1 bushel,	2 00
Discretionary premiums to be awarded for articles of merit not included in the above list.	
Best essay upon the culture of wheat,	\$10 00
Best essay upon any other agricultural subject,	10 00

Persons intending to exhibit stock, are requested to notify the Secretary previous to the 1st of September, that sufficient preparations may be made for their accommodation. Feed for stock will be furnished by the committee.

The following judges were appointed for the fair to be held the 25th, 26th and 27th of September 1849.

Horses.—Charles E. Stuart Kalamazoo County; Phineas White, Lapeer; Walter Wright, Lenawee.

Cattle.—Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo N. York; Ammon Brown, Wayne County Michigan; Sunderland G. Patterson, Calhoun.

Sheep.—T. C. Peters, Buffalo N. York; K. S. Bingham, Livingston Co. Michigan; John F. Gilkey, Kalamazoo.

Swine.—Henry Y. Slaymaker, Cincinnati Ohio; O. M. Rood, Lenawee County Michigan; Linus Coon, Oakland.

Plows and plowing.—Chas. P. Bush, Ingham County; Jacob Summers, Macomb; Cyrus Brown, Cass.

Farm Implements.—Henry L. Ellsworth Lafayette, Indiana; David Thomson Wayne County Michigan; Dow Crippin, Branch.

Domestic Manufactures.—John R. Kellogg, Allegan County; Henry R. Williams, Kent; David Godfrey, Washtenaw.

Butter and Cheese.—Austin Wales, Wayne County; Leander Sackett Monroe; Warren Gilbert, Lenawee.

Grain and Flour.—Michael Shoemaker, Jackson County; John P. Cook, Hillsdale; A. B. Matthews, Oakland.

Fruits and Flowers.—George Duffield, Wayne County; James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; Joseph R. Williams St. Joseph.

Vegetables.—John McKinney, Van Buren County; A. C. Stewart, Berrien; D. Northrop, St. Clair.

Miscellaneous Articles.—Edwin M. Cust, Livingston County; Jacob Beson, Berrien; John Bowne, Barry.

Agricultural Essays.—John D. Peirce, Calhoun County; Charles Noble, Monroe; Charles A. Loomis, St. Clair.

J. C. HOLMES,

Sec'y. Mich. State Agricultural Society.

Guano vs. Poudrette.—We notice with some surprise the constant increase in the consumption of guano, when large quantities of fecal matter, which constitute the fertilizing properties of poudrette, are suffered to go to waste. The cities of the U. States annually expend large sums, in the aggregate, to get rid of the ordure of their yards, which, if properly managed, would bring them an income even larger than the amounts they now pay to have it removed.

Did it ever occur to the reader that these same excrements, which are thrown away, or are washed through sewers into the rivers, and thence floating along their currents to the ocean contribute to the growth of fishes and sea plants? That these same fishes and plants are devoured by seals and aquatic birds, which drop their offal on islands off the coast of Africa, Patagonia, or Peru, and there form the guano of commerce? And this same guano, after many years, is brought back to us again, thousands of miles, at no small expense, to fertilize our land? Would it not be more economical to save, and apply these manures directly to our fields. If we are parsimonious in saving money, why should we not be the same in husbanding the fertilizing substances of the stable and the sink.—*Agri.*

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT

The Season.—Work for the Gardener.

The spring was cold and wet; the season for transplanting was thereby somewhat prolonged, which gave those who had their ground prepared, a good opportunity for planting trees, shrubbery, &c. While many who wished to plant orchards were prevented by the continued rains, from plowing, and preparing their land for the reception of the trees, until too late to move them.

In consequence of the wet weather, many seeds that were planted early, have rotted in the ground, particularly upon clay soil; and a second planting has become necessary. Upon reference to our notes of last year, we find the locust trees; the scotch single shell, cinnamon, double yellow Harrison, and yellow sweet briar roses were in blossom on the 30th of May.

To-day (June 8th) the locust is not yet in blossom, but will be in three or four days. The above named varieties of roses are beginning to open, and in a few days we will have a profusion, of not only roses, but peony's, early phloxes, honeysuckles, azaleas, &c.

Our plum trees are loaded with fruit; but the curculio has had the first bite at the finest varieties. We may in due time get a taste of the poorer sorts, as the curculio will not touch them provided there is a sufficient quantity of the best to satisfy his dainty palate. Where trees were budded last fall, or engrafted this spring, the shoots below the buds or grafts should be rubbed off before they become so large as to require the application of the knife. Grape vines will need immediate attention; they are growing rapidly and should be divested of all superfluous wood. Where two shoots start from the same point, break off the weakest, also break off all laterals from the fruit bearing branches as fast as they appear. See that the vines are well secured to the trellis. Thin out the fruit upon trees that are overloaded; the balance will be larger, fairer and richer than if the whole is left to ripen.

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The Peach crop as affected by cold in winter—the mortality of the Plum tree, &c. &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

EDITOR MICAIGAN FARMER: I perceive that Mr. Duffield, whose close observations on the injury done to the peach crop, the present season, appear in the Michigan Farmer of the 1st May inst. is of the opinion, that a certain degree of cold is necessary in the winter, to destroy the succeeding peach crop. Now, my observation and experience in the matter induce me to think, that much, very much, depends on the age of the tree, the variety, some being much harder than others, the soil, and exposure of the tree to the sweeping blasts of a wintry wind; rather than the intensity of the cold. My peach trees are of four years rapid and thrifty growth, stand on a dry, gravelly and compact soil, and the branches are withered and nearly dry, two feet or more from the end; I mean those of last year's growth, while others within a few rods, and on similar soil, but older and bearing trees, have escaped unhurt, and are now in blossom, notwithstanding the thermometer fell from 20 to 23 degrees below zero for several days last winter in this vicinity. About the first days of March, I clipped the outer ends of a portion of the branches of last year's growth, on nearly every tree. At this time the limbs were plump and fresh to the extremities, and the buds appeared healthy. Soon after this, the severe cold winds that prevailed to a great extent through March and a part of April, entirely destroyed the buds, and the sap retired from the branches towards the old wood. Upon the old growth of wood, the leaves are just beginning to appear at this date, and the growth of last season is nearly all dead. I am of the opinion, that if I had spread at the base of the tree a litter of coarse manure, wet straw, or any other substance calculated to retain the frost in the earth, around the roots of the tree, while the ground was frozen and the weather cold, thereby preventing the rising of the sap, and the swelling of the buds, that I could have saved not

only my trees, but a good crop of fruit.—Unless the snow and ice, which often freeze on the branches in storms of sleet and rain, remains a long time, I do not think the tree would be injured and often times the fruit will escape. I fear the cold, blighting winds in March the most.

Two years ago in August, a quantity of straw was thoughtlessly thrown around a peach tree of three years growth, near the barn, preventing the earth from freezing around the roots. When I removed the straw the spring after, I was led to notice the thrifty and fresh appearance of this tree, compared with others in the same yard.—Indeed it was ten or twelve days in advance of the others, and yet, after the removal of the straw, it literally "froze to death," down to the ground. In April the bark was withered and the buds dry.

With your indulgence a moment longer, I will give my views on the plum question as agitated by Mr. Collins, in the same number of the Farmer. Many plum trees in this vicinity are dead to the roots; but this is confined exclusively to bearing trees. Last season these trees hung very full of fruit, and I remarked to some of my neighbors that they could not mature so large a crop without exhausting their powers. I was only laughed at for this "new idea" as it was called. The result was, that the trees cast their foliage long before the proper time, the fruit wanted richness and flavor, and the trees are now dead. The young and unbearing trees are thrifty and flourishing, though equally exposed to cold. I lost not even a single tree, though standing in a very bleak place; now the cause (disease) and the remedy in this instance, are apparent. That the two cases are alike I cannot say, as Mr. Collins does not enter into particulars in his communication.

What I have written is a simple statement of the observations made by me, and my conclusions in the premises, which I offer with great diffidence, as I am young in these investigations.

I had forgotten to state in proper order, that those branches on my peach trees which were clipped or shortened some six to nine inches the first of March, are but little injured, compared with the others, which is one of the reasons why I am confident that they were injured by the cold winds of March, and not by the intense cold in February. One thing more—we take the hint given on page 104 of the present volume; but then we have no funds in hand.

Send the Farmer if you will, however, to the Librarian of the town of Orion, and the charge chairman of board of School Inspectors, who takes the responsibility of doing what he knows is right.

OBSERVER.

Orion, Oakland co, May 21, 1849.

The Peach crop as affected by cold in winter.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR EDITOR: In the remarks of Mr. Duffield in the Farmer of the 1st inst. on my communication published in the Farmer on the 15th March, in which I noticed the statement of his made before the Horticultural Society of Detroit last fall, that when the thermometer fell 14 degrees below zero, peaches were killed, he requested some further particulars from me. I will most cheerfully comply as far as I am able.

Mr. Duffield is right in his conjecture that my orchard is not remarkable for being in dry, elevated land. The soil is a heavy loam, the clay predominating, with a dip to the east sufficient to drain off rapidly the superabundant water. My peaches have not suffered as much as I thought they had when I wrote you last. About one-fourth of the fruit buds have escaped. This inclination of the land to the east, continues nearly twenty miles to lake St. Clair, very slightly undulating. In that direction orchards have suffered more than mine. Indeed in the first orchard east, within a mile from mine, and on lower land, but warm and sandy, the destruction of the embryo fruit is complete, scarcely a blossom appearing this spring. This warm, sandy soil constitutes beyond the village of Utica, when it alternates with clay and loam. The destruction of the peaches south and south east from me, has been quite general. The land low and heavy timbered, the soil varying from light sand to stiff clay. West of my situation, and within a mile, the land rises more abruptly, until it reaches an elevation sufficient to receive unchecked the west and north-west winds. This ridge of land commences near the village of Rochester, and extends in a south-west direction to Birmingham. The soil in some places a stiff clay, in others a heavy loam, in some sandy. A part of this ridge was oak openings, and a part heavy timbered land. On this ridge, as far as I can learn, the peaches have suffered but little the last winter, although exposed to the severest blasts of the season; while mine is protected on the west and north-west by a glade of very tall timber. A few miles north-west from me is

an orchard on high and dry land, a loamy soil, with an eastern aspect, which has never failed, to my knowledge, of yielding the owner a crop of fruit, and has been in bearing twelve or fifteen years. But a few days since I examined an orchard about five miles north on another clay ridge, which has not suffered any last winter. This has only been in bearing two or three years.—Another one in that vicinity similarly situated, which has been in bearing much longer, has never failed. On the 14th instant I examined another orchard in a north-east direction about six miles from here, and a little more remarkable than the others for being "in dry elevated land," and owned by Mr. Graves, in the south part of Washington, Macomb County, which has not suffered any during the past winter. This is an old orchard, and probably been in bearing more than fifteen years. Mr. Graves informs me that his orchard has never suffered by the winter; that it has borne well every year since the trees were large enough to bear, and has never suffered by a late frost in the spring with a single exception, and then but few of the peaches were killed.

From a knowledge of the facts above stated, I come to the conclusion that the blossom bud of the peach would some times get too forward in the fall to pass safely through the winter.

If by any certain degree of cold indicated by the thermometer, they are killed in the low moist land, why do they escape in the more exposed situations? Again, if as suggested by Mr. Duffield, it is by a sudden change of weather in November or December, before the bud is sufficiently hardened, from very warm to severe cold, why do they escape in the coldest situations? If by ice and snow accumulating on the branches, why do they not all suffer alike?

As to what time they are killed I cannot answer very definitely. Twice within a few years I have examined my trees the fore part of January and found them alive, when on examining them again on the first of March, I found they were destroyed.

I believe with Mr. Duffield, that under certain circumstances they may be destroyed by a less degree of cold than 14 degrees below zero. I also think that under other circumstances they may not be injured by a much greater degree of cold, depending upon the forwardness or backwardness of the bud at the commencement of cold weather.

In Ontario county, N. Y., on the farm where my youth was spent, and on other elevated situations, I do not remember of but one failure of the peach crop up to 1821, and that I think was from a late frost in the spring. But the failure was more frequent on the low moist lands bordering upon the small streams. Whether this failure was in consequence of the buds being killed in the winter or from late frosts in the spring, I am unable to say. I believe it will be admitted by those acquainted with the climates of that county and the county of Oakland, Michigan, that the former is quite as cold if not colder than the latter.

I have not had access to a thermometer during the past winter. There was one kept in the village of Rochester, and it was reported on the morning of the 19th Feb. that the mercury fell to 24 degrees below zero; it was also reported that it stood at that point at Pontiac, and at Washington, Macomb county, on the same morning.—Upon enquiring of a gentleman living near the one in Washington, he informed me that the report was correct, and I have good reason to believe that it was reported correctly from Rochester. If so, it appears that peaches in some localities in this vicinity have escaped uninjured, although the degree of cold was much greater than 14 degrees below zero.

I hope others who have been more particular in their observations than I have will communicate through the Farmer such facts as have come within their knowledge.

C. A. C.

Hardy Raspberries.—The past severe winter has brought complaints from all sides, of the want of a good, *hardy* and *first rate* Raspberry,—the canes of the Antwerps, Fastolf, and most others, having been killed nearly to the ground.

If our amateur fruit growers or nurserymen of spirit, will take the trouble to sow seeds of the finest European varieties, they will no doubt succeed in obtaining new varieties equal in all other respects to the old sorts, with the advantage of being *hardy* in the climate where they are thus originated or *regenerated*. This is the only way to overcome the difficulty;—and now that Mr. Burr, of Ohio, has succeeded in producing such remarkably fine American seedling strawberries, there is great encouragement to make a trial with seedling raspberries.

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polish'd manners and
fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man,
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT

The Season.—Work for the Gardener.

The spring was cold and wet; the season for transplanting was thereby somewhat prolonged, which gave those who had their ground prepared, a good opportunity for planting trees, shrubbery, &c. While many who wished to plant orchards were prevented by the continued rains, from plowing and preparing their land for the reception of the trees, until too late to move them.

In consequence of the wet weather, many seeds that were planted early, have rotted in the ground, particularly upon clay soil; and a second planting has become necessary. Upon reference to our notes of last year, we find the locust trees; the scotch single shell, cinnamon, double yellow Harrison, and yellow sweet briar roses were in blossom on the 30th of May.

To-day (June 8th) the locust is not yet in blossom, but will be in three or four days. The above named varieties of roses are beginning to open, and in a few days we will have a profusion, of not only roses, but peony's, early phloxes, honeysuckles, azaleas, &c.

Our plum trees are loaded with fruit; but the curculio has had the first bite at the finest varieties. We may in due time get a taste of the poorer sorts, as the curculio will not touch them provided there is a sufficient quantity of the best to satisfy his dainty palate. Where trees were budded last fall, or engrafted this spring, the shoots below the buds or grafts should be rubbed off before they become so large as to require the application of the knife. Grape vines will need immediate attention; they are growing rapidly and should be divested of all superfluous wood. Where two shoots start from the same point, break off the weakest, also break off all laterals from the fruit bearing branches as fast as they appear. See that the vines are well secured to the trellis. Thin out the fruit upon trees that are overloaded; the balance will be larger, fairer and richer than if the whole is left to ripen.

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The ends of the branches of trees that are growing rapidly may become covered with aphides. Where this is the case, make a strong tobacco smoke beneath and at the

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OBSERVER.

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MR EDITOR: In the remarks of Mr. Duffield in the Farmer of the 1st inst. on my communication published in the Farmer on the 15th March, in which I noticed the statement of his made before the Horticultural Society of Detroit last fall, that when the thermometer fell 14 degrees below zero, peaches were killed, he requested some further particulars from me. I will most cheerfully comply as far as I am able.

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an orchard on high and dry land, a loamy soil, with an eastern aspect, which has never failed, to my knowledge, of yielding the owner a crop of fruit, and has been in bearing twelve or fifteen years. But a few days since I examined an orchard about five miles north on another clay ridge, which has not suffered any last winter. This has only been in bearing two or three years.—Another one in that vicinity similarly situated, which has been in bearing much longer, has never failed. On the 14th instant I examined another orchard in a north-east direction about six miles from here, and a little more remarkable than the others for being "in dry elevated land," and owned by Mr. Graves, in the south part of Washington, Macomb County, which has not suffered any during the past winter. This is an old orchard, and probably been in bearing more than fifteen years. Mr. Graves informs me that his orchard has never suffered by the winter; that it has borne well every year since the trees were large enough to bear, and has never suffered by a late frost in the spring with a single exception, and then but few of the peaches were killed.

From a knowledge of the facts above stated, I come to the conclusion that the blossom bud of the peach would some times get too forward in the fall to pass safely through the winter.

If by any certain degree of cold indicated by the thermometer, they are killed in the low moist land, why do they escape in the more exposed situations? Again, if as suggested by Mr. Duffield, it is by a sudden change of weather in November or December, before the bud is sufficiently hardened, from very warm to severe cold, why do they escape in the coldest situations? If by ice and snow accumulating on the branches, why do they not all suffer alike?

As to what time they are killed I cannot answer very definitely. Twice within a few years I have examined my trees the fore part of January and found them alive, when on examining them again on the first of March, I found they were destroyed.

I believe with Mr. Duffield, that under certain circumstances they may be destroyed by a less degree of cold than 14 degrees below zero. I also think that under other circumstances they may not be injured by a much greater degree of cold, depending upon the forwardness or backwardness of the bud at the commencement of cold weather.

In Ontario county, N. Y., on the farm where my youth was spent, and on other elevated situations, I do not remember of but one failure of the peach crop up to 1821, and that I think was from a late frost in the spring. But the failure was more frequent on the low moist lands bordering upon the small streams. Whether this failure was in consequence of the buds being killed in the winter or from late frosts in the spring, I am unable to say. I believe it will be admitted by those acquainted with the climates of that county and the county of Oakland, Michigan, that the former is quite as cold if not colder than the latter.

I have not had access to a thermometer during the past winter. There was one kept in the village of Rochester, and it was reported on the morning of the 19th Feb. that the mercury fell to 24 degrees below zero; it was also reported that it stood at that point at Pontiac, and at Washington, Macomb county, on the same morning.—Upon enquiring of a gentleman living near the one in Washington, he informed me that the report was correct, and I have good reason to believe that it was reported correctly from Rochester. If so, it appears that peaches in some localities in this vicinity have escaped uninjured, although the degree of cold was much greater than 14 degrees below zero.

I hope others who have been more particular in their observations than I have will communicate through the Farmer such facts as have come within their knowledge.

C. A. C.

Hardy Raspberries.—The past severe winter has brought complaints from all sides, of the want of a good, *hardy* and first rate Raspberry,—the canes of the Antwerps, Fastolf, and most others, having been killed nearly to the ground.

If our amateur fruit growers or nurserymen of spirit, will take the trouble to sow seeds of the finest European varieties, they will no doubt succeed in obtaining new varieties equal in all other respects to the old sorts, with the advantage of being hardy in the climate where they are thus originated or regenerated. This is the only way to overcome the difficulty;—and now that Mr. Burr, of Ohio, has succeeded in producing such remarkably fine American seedling strawberries, there is great encouragement to make a trial with seedling raspberries.

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polish'd manners and
fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man,
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

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Letter from the Editor—No. XI.

NILES, May 23rd, 1849.

We have, on a former occasion, spoken of Niles, its pleasant location, its business aspect, its enterprising population, and its opening prospects. It was then the terminating point of the Central Rail Road, but we can perceive no unfavorable effect upon the growing prosperity of the village from the continuation of the road to New Buffalo. There is the same hum of business in the streets that there previously was. Among the numerous teams with which the streets are blockaded, from day to day, there are many from the state of Indiana, and some from a distance of fifty miles in that direction. We are told it is common for them to come here from that distance to market their produce and get supplies. As another evidence of thrift, it is said, that there is more building here the present season than there has ever been in any single season before. Among the buildings in process of erection, is a large and commodious house of worship for the use of the presbyterian church. The village contains about two thousand inhabitants. South Bend, ten miles up the river, and Mishawaka, four miles further up, contain about two-thirds as many each.—both places of considerable business.

Indiana vs. Michigan. Meeting two grave and considerate looking Hoosiers at "a place where two ways meet," one day, our attention was arrested by the strain of remark in which they were making bold to indulge. They were comparing Michigan with Indiana, in point of morals, or rather contrasting the condition of the two states in respect to liquor drinking, and liquor selling; and in whose favor, gentle reader, do you think the balance was struck? Of course, you will say, in favor of Michigan. But do not be too fast, for we assure you, that it was entirely the other way. What a difference there is, said one of them, between the villages on this side of the line and those on the other. In South Bend, said he, there is not a drop sold, and very little in any part of the state, while the business is followed here without restraint, and drinking and drunkenness is common. They were from the neighborhood of La Fayette. We confess that we were taken

entirely by surprise, supposing, that Indiana was an age behind us in every thing praiseworthy.

They admitted however, that there was far more enterprise among the yankees, and that they kept things in better order, and did things up in a better manner, than the Hoosiers. They had more tact, more industry, more perseverance, more energy, more system, and more calculation than the Hoosier, but not so much honesty and sobriety. So thought they.

The cholera among the California emigrants. We have seen and conversed with two intelligent gentlemen who recently returned, the one from Council Bluffs, and the other from the Rio Grande, each of them having gone thus far, on their way to California. The former gave a horrible account of the ravages of the cholera on the Missouri. On one boat, out of twenty-six persons on board, twenty-three died, and the other three left the boat in affright and took to the woods; they had not been heard of since—supposed dead. At Jefferson city, the Capital of Missouri, a quarantine had been established, and none coming up or down the river were permitted to approach it. There lay a boat at the dock on which every soul on board (except the captain, who had fled) had perished. He met another boat on his way down on which 47 had perished.

Before he left Council Bluffs, a trader had come in from the distance of a hundred and fifty miles on the California route, who reported that the emigrants, through the whole distance, were daily carried off by cholera. When one was taken with it he was rolled up in a blanket and left by the road side to die, while his companions passed on their way, until their own turn came.

The other gentleman, John F. Porter Esq., formerly of Detroit, gave an equally revolting account of the ravages of this disease on the Rio Grande, from which he was driven back by it. He said that about one fifth of the Mexican population and one tenth of the Americans, had died. At Camargo, out of a population of 1400, 450 had died of cholera. It was found all along the Rio Grande, at Brazos, at Lavacca, at San Antonio, and other places in Texas, in almost equal virulence, and then again at New Orleans, and all the way up the Mississippi and on until he arrived at Cincinnati.

Neighborhoods in Western Iowa. The gentleman first named above, gave us an

interesting account of his tour through Western Iowa, on his way to Council Bluffs. The state of Iowa extends from the Mississippi to the Missouri, its Western extremity at Council Bluffs, being a distance of eight hundred miles from the Eastern boundary on the Mississippi, and nearly the whole intervening distance consists of beautiful rolling prairie, with here and there a grove to add loveliness to the scene. For hundreds of miles through Western Iowa, neighbors are from twenty-five to fifty miles apart. Nor are they vagabonds and outlaws, who cannot live in civilized society, nor desperate adventurers, who had nothing to lose. On the contrary, they are interesting, intelligent and enterprising men, who have pitched in here upon choice locations, anticipating the time as not far distant, when the country will be filled with a busy population. He spoke, with lively gratitude, of the friendly greeting which he and his companions received from one of these families, after having travelled a long distance over the prairie, without meeting with any human habitation. They were treated with as much cordiality as though they had been old acquaintances, and after being kept over night, and served with the best the house afforded, they were told, that they had nothing to pay.

Council Bluffs is not a town, nor a city nor a village, nor any such thing, but a tract of country, bordering on the Missouri, the banks of which rise into bluffs, being formerly the council ground of the Indians. The principal village is Keyville.

We mentioned in our last a remark of Mr. Kennedy, that clover turned under, was a better and cheaper manure than that from the barn yard. It has already accomplished wonders in this section of country. Rich as the lands naturally were, of which we spoke in our last, they had become greatly deteriorated by constant cropping; but they have, most of them, been pretty thoroughly restored by clovering, and some farms rendered, by this means even more fertile than when first put under cultivation.

A novel experiment with clover. Mr. Clelland, whose farm is situated some two or three miles South of Niles, gave us some account of an experiment in the preparation of his clover sod for wheat, which seems to prove, among other things, the truth of Mr. Kennedy's remark in regard to the superiority of clover to common stable manure, for enriching land. Mr. C. experienced a good deal of trouble from the

grass which would grow up through the sod when turned over, and which could not be killed by a second plowing, so but that it would grow up among the wheat and greatly injure it. To remedy this, previous to plowing, he dragged the clover sod thoroughly both ways, and then plowed it as shallow as possible, just skimming the surface, and then dragged it again, so that the sod was pretty well torn to pieces. In this situation it was left to dry up, and so thoroughly did it dry, that scarcely was there a green thing to be seen. When seeding time was near at hand, he turned the whole under about six inches deep, and sowed his wheat. Right by the side of it, in the same field, were eleven acres of wheat, which had been manured from his barnyard, 232 loads having been applied to the eleven acres, or a little more than twenty-one loads to the acre. And now there is a very marked difference between the two parts of the field, a difference that must at once strike every beholder. The portion which was manured from the barnyard, is very ordinary wheat, and the portion which was manured with clover and treated as above, is very extraordinary. It is manifestly better than if the clover had been turned under and allowed to ferment at the first plowing, and better than it would have been, if it had been left till near seeding time and then turned under to ferment. Nor is it probable, that simply killing the grass, has made all the difference. The process of fermentation must have been much delayed and prolonged by the sod having become so thoroughly dried, and it seems highly probable to our mind, that the decomposition of the clover, and the consequent escape of the gasses took place at a stage more favorable to the growth of the plant, than if it had been turned under green, and the process of decomposition, might also very probably have been slower and of longer continuance.

Way to kill sorrel. Mr. C. remarked, that there was considerable sorrel among the clover, previous to plowing, and that that had all been killed by the operation. There is some sorrel even in this section of country. But wherever it is found, it may be set down as a certain indication of bad husbandry. It is seldom or never found on land in a high state of cultivation, and probably for two reasons. In the first place such a soil does not seem to suit the "nature of the crittur," and in the next place, it does not get a chance to grow. It is said, that there is no better way to kill it out of

exhausted lands, than to manure them highly, either from the barn yard, or by clovering. If this be so, and we do not doubt it, it is certainly a far better way to destroy this pest, than to do it by repeated plowings, or plowing and hoeing.

Grubbing with sheep. It will doubtless be recollected by our readers, that we published, in the first number of the present volume of the Farmer, a communication from Governor Ransom, which showed conclusively how effectually a field of new land which had never been plowed, had been cleared of its grubs by pasturing it with his flock of sheep. The same method of grubbing has been practiced by Mr. Coolige, of this vicinity of whose farming operations we have heretofore given some account. Mr. C. thinks it is better to cut the tops of the grubs off about two feet from the ground, than to cut them down close. The sheep will nip the sprouts as they start, and it kills them out in the course of the season. He says he would rather have twenty sheep on a new farm to grub for him than a hired man. Having got his own grubbing done up in this way, he is in the habit of letting his sheep out to grub for his neighbors. In this manner he gets his sheep pastured, a considerable portion of the time free of expense.

Grafting too early. Mr. C. remarked that many of the grafts which he put in early, were killed by the cold weather in April. He has been grafting since the leaves were partially out, and with entire success. He thinks that grafting should be done much later than it is usually done, to avoid the effects of the cold.

Best time to sow clover and timothy. Mr. C. showed us a field stocked with clover and timothy, a part of which was seeded in the fall and the other part in the spring, and the difference was altogether in favor of the part seeded in the fall.

Murdering apple trees. We had like to have forgotten a remark made to us by Mr. Noble, of Ann Arbor, that his own experience was in accordance with what we said in reference to the murdering of apple trees, and the facts we adduced to support it. He said there were trees in his orchard whose tops had been removed entire, after they had become large, for the purpose of being grafted, and with a similar effect, the trees being spoiled. And what less could be expected, from the very nature of the case? The roots continue to take up the sap as before, and it presses upward as usual, and not only so, but the sap is in a

crude, undigested state, the tree being deprived of its leaves, which are the laboratory in which the juices undergo those chemical changes, without which they are not in a fit state of assimilation to be used in building up the living structure.

The way to raise onions. We incidentally fell in with a subscriber to the Farmer, Mr. Rowland Clark, in the streets of Niles the other day, from whom, in the brief space of about two minutes and a half, we learned how to raise onions, and some other valuable things. Mr. C. prepares his land by plowing under long manure, and leaving it undisturbed to ferment and decompose. He then, after harrowing, plants the seed in drills about fifteen inches apart, putting three seeds in a hill, and as close together as possible. The three onions which are produced by the three seeds, standing close together, will, as they increase in size, turn each other out of the ground, so that the side edge, and not the bottom of the onion will rest on the ground. In this way they are exposed to the beneficial action of the sun and air, and grow generally to the size of a common tea saucer. He has raised, in this way, seven hundred bushels to the acre. To test the genuineness of the seed he is about to purchase, he drops a little of it in water; if it sinks, it is good; if not, it is worthless.

Preparing clover seed. Mr. Clark said he had tried the method of preparing clover seed recommended in the seventh No. of the present volume of the Farmer, with the most gratifying results. It will be recollected, that in the experiment there detailed, the fact was assumed, that ordinarily not more than half the clover seed sown, ever comes up. The method recommended was to swell the seed in a brine of soft water and salt, and then roll it in plaster. Mr. C. said he had followed the directions there given in stocking a field with clover the past spring, and that it was well stocked, though he did not sow more than half the usual quantity of seed.

Since we have been taking tours West, we have received many flattering invitations from our friends in different parts of the state, to extend our visits to them. We thank them for their kind regards, and beg them to be assured, that it would greatly delight us to visit them all. Certainly nothing would be more grateful feelings, and if it is possible, we shall assuredly do ourselves the very great pleasure to do so.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Who is to Blame.

MONROE, June 9, 1849.

Why is it that the "Michigan Farmer" gives us no account of the organization of "The Monroe Agricultural Society?" Can it be that there has been no such organization in the county? This is possible—and how shall we account for this neglect. It surely cannot be ascribed to a want of interest in such matter among our hardy and industrious farmers. If farmers are not interested in agricultural societies, what class in society shall we find to be more so? We must look to other sources for the cause of this delay in the formation of a County Agricultural Society. Among other causes let me name the most prominent, a want of discretion at Lansing in the selection of persons in the different counties, as the agents to call meetings for the purpose of organizing such Societies. But one or two were appointed to a county, and most generally these were either *Lawyers, Doctors, Printers, or Gentlemen*. In looking over the list, you would find farmers among them "*few and far between*." This gave umbrage to our farmers, and the call for a meeting was passed by unheeded! The farmers in the county felt somewhat indignant, that men should have been appointed at Lansing who had no direct interest in promoting that of the farmers, unless indeed it were the same kind of interest that the *Leech* has upon its victim! If three or four of the farmers had been selected in each town, whose duty it should have been to call meetings in the several towns preparatory to a call for a county meeting, we should long since have had a "Monroe County Agricultural Society." When it may be done now I cannot divine. Can you suggest any method by which this desirable object can be brought about?

PLOUGHMAN.

Remarks by the Editor.

How the case may be in reference to the matter complained of above, we do not know, as we are personally acquainted with but very few of those who were made officers of the State Society. If men of other professions, who take no interest in promoting the great objects of the Society, have been selected for its officers, it is certainly very unfortunate. We are reluctant, however, to believe that this is the case, to any very great extent. Some few of them, to our knowledge, who belong to other professions, are also engaged in agriculture, and are in it heart and soul, as, for instance, the President of the Society, and the Secretary is a devoted, practical horticulturist. The Executive Committee, we believe, are all practical agriculturists, and men who will be true to their trusts. How it is with the Vice Presidents and County Corresponding Secretaries, we know only in part. Some few of them we know to be practical farmers, but as to the rest we

have no knowledge of them. If any portion of them are not practical farmers, it is to be regretted, and we presume the gentlemen themselves, who may have been selected from other professions to fill those places, regret their appointment as much as any one, and we doubt not they would cheerfully give place to others.

As the case stands, however, no changes can be made until the annual meeting in September, which will soon be upon us, when every thing can be rectified. Until then, let us all stand up to the work, shoulder to shoulder, and though every thing may not be as we would desire to have it, let us show our devotion to the cause by the sacrifice of private feeling we are willing to make for its advancement.

In regard to the formation of a County Agricultural Society, we were not aware, that it belonged to one man any more than another to set the ball in motion. Any one can do it; the writer of the above can do it, and what hinders? Get some half a dozen, or a dozen farmers to sign a call, and have it published in the Commercial (the only paper, we believe, published in the county) fixing the time and the place, and let the place be the county seat, and the time, if convenient, during the setting of the Court, or some occasion which calls people together from different parts of the county. And there is no time to lose.

And why have we heard of no movement having been made in other counties where there is no society. In Oakland, we saw a call for a meeting, and we presume a Society has been organized. At Ann Arbor recently we heard something said about organizing, and that is all.—From Jackson, Wayne, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, &c. &c., we have heard nothing. Is there to be nothing done in those and other counties where there is no organization. Who will answer?

State Agricultural Society—A Gala day for Michigan.*Proceedings of the Executive Committee.*

So then we are to have a state fair next fall. Let us see, June, July, August, September—about three months away; the time will soon come galloping round. And are we ready? Have we begun to be? Scarcely. Something, it is true, has been done, but not much, in comparison with what remains undone. And how long shall it so remain? Days, weeks and months, follow each other like shadows upon the plain, and they are not. Time waits for no man. What is to be done then, must be done quickly, or not at all. And shall it be done? Shall county societies be organized in every considerable county? Shall the necessary funds be raised? Shall calculation be made, and the necessary steps taken for a creditable

exhibition of stock, of implements of husbandry, of the products, fruits and flowers of the earth, of domestic manufactures, and improvement in the arts generally? Surely there is no time to be lost—is there?

How to raise the Funds.

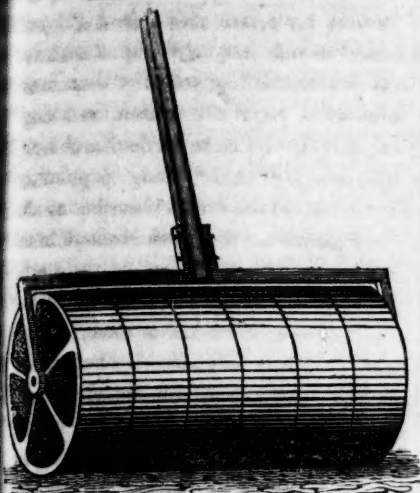
In our travels through the state, we have frequently been asked why there was not some more general provision for taking subscriptions to the state agricultural society, the mass of the farming population having no opportunity to subscribe at all. We have frequently heard the remark from individuals in different parts of the state, that if there was an agent to take subscriptions in their neighborhood, or town, a large amount could be easily raised, whereas, as it was, not a dollar was subscribed.

As a matter of course, the county secretaries, can solicit subscriptions personally but from a very small number of the farmers of their respective counties—not perhaps from a hundredth part of them. It would be quite too much of a tax upon them to make application to the farmers generally in the several counties. And yet it seems desirable in the highest degree, that all should have an opportunity to contribute, and for two reasons; first, to get them interested in the matter, and secondly, to aid the society in carrying out its designs.

There are two ways in which this very desirable object may be accomplished. In the first place, let the county secretaries appoint agents, true and faithful men, in each township, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions from every man in their respective towns. Nor would this be an unconstitutional exercise of power, an unwarranted stretch of prerogative—not at all. It would only be carrying out the legitimate objects of their appointment, and exercising a wise discretion in the selection of means for the accomplishment of the great object in view—that is all.

Another way is, for some responsible person, or persons in each township, to take the matter in hand, of their own free will, go ahead and raise all the subscriptions they can, and make returns to the Treasurer of the state society. And what objection is there to this? None at all. The constitution certainly does not forbid it, and it would only be adapting ourselves to the emergencies of the case. It would be better, perhaps, for the county secretaries to make the appointments, but, if from any cause, it should be neglected, rather than that nothing should be done, we advise to

the latter alternative. At all events, we trust that some way will be devised, to give all our farmers, (and those of other professions too) an opportunity to subscribe.



Field and Garden Rollers.

These are a very useful implement, and are of various constructions. Some take a log of the required size and have it turned, which makes a cheap roller, better than nothing. The best rollers however are made of Cast Iron. They are made in cylinders of 24 inches diameter, and one foot wide, and ironed in the most thorough manner, to give them strength. They are far preferable to the harrow or cultivator for covering wheat. They pack the earth around the seed so perfectly that a field of wheat rolled in, has never been known to be winter killed. By making them of cast iron as above described, the farmer can alter them in a few moments, by taking off 4 of the cylinders to a garden roller, of the required width for rolling walks &c. in the garden or door yard, and by attaching the extra cylinders again, he has a field roller of the most approved construction. For highways they are very desirable. They should be used after the earth has been thrown up from the ditches with a road scraper. They will pack the earth so hard that the water will never stand on the road, and none but the heaviest teams will cut in at all, leaving the road perfectly smooth at all seasons of the year.

Erratum.—We have incidentally discovered another important typographical error in the editorials of our 9th number, which went to press in our absence. We are made to say "let it be admitted that there are ten or eleven elements which enter into the composition of every fertile soil." The word *mineral*, was omitted before the word *elements*, there being ten mineral elements in every such soil, and in some an eleventh in minute proportion.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Letter from an aged Clergyman.

A GREAT LUXURY FOR THE POOR AS WELL AS THE RICH.

MR ISHAM—As I have enjoyed remarkable health for a number of months, perhaps it may not be entirely unprofitable to your readers, to look for a moment at a few items in my own experience and practice. If any one should choose to follow any part of what I mention, I shall have no objection, and if all classes shall reject the whole as entirely useless, they have perfect liberty to do so, and this will not interfere with the conviction of great beneficial results to myself. In the first place I remark, that I have *never* used tobacco as a habit, and for many years have totally abstained from the use of all *intoxicating drinks*, and from *tea* and *coffee*, and to a great extent from *flesh* meat. For some time past, I have usually arose about half past four o'clock in the morning, and I go immediately from my bed to the wash-tub, and with cold water from the cistern, in a wash basin, I first plunge my eyes into the water, and open them there, then thoroughly wash my head, neck and arms, rubbing them with a coarse towel. After this, from a water-pot, I pour water upon my shoulders, which readily passes over all parts of the body; then a thorough friction with a coarse cloth five or ten minutes, until all is perfectly dry. I am then prepared to enter upon the duties of the day, with delight. I go through the same process just before retiring to a bed of straw at night, and soon fall into a sweet sleep, which usually continues sufficiently long to refresh and invigorate the body. Morning and evening bathing or showering need not at all interfere with closet duties. There may be time enough for both, and if *rightly performed*, both will be pleasurable and profitable.

Since I commenced showering I seldom feel pain of body, and though in the midst of great affliction, (the beloved companion of my youth, having been recently removed by death,) yet I am blest with almost constant *cheerfulness* of mind. *The Lord be praised for this.*

I can very well dispense with many things that are called the luxuries of life; but with my present feelings I think I shall not soon renounce the great *luxury* of morning and evening bathing or showering. Where is the person so poor that he cannot enjoy that *luxury*?

These remarks have been made with feelings of perfect kindness to my fellow man; believing that a proper use of cold water, and a suitable diet, will not only cure many diseases both *chronic* and *acute*

without the use of medicine, but also prevent many diseases and *premature* deaths. All must die, we know; and the time we can remain here is short at the longest.—Is it then best to take poison into the system, or suffer it to remain upon the surface, for the sake of shortening one-half or three-fourths of this very short period?

There are enough among men who will cling to old and pernicious habits, "come life or come death." I know of some persons who would not give up the use of intoxicating drinks—of tobacco—of tea—of coffee, or of other poisonous drugs, if they could see death in all his horrid forms, with his ten thousand envenomed darts, standing at the door, ready to strike them at any moment. *Is it not so?* What then can we say to such more appropriate than this, "You are welcome to all your needless pains, and consequent premature death; but we advise you to make preparations for death and to pay punctually all the *doctors bills*, which may be charged against you, by those whom you may have summoned perhaps hastily to your bed side, to cure you of diseases which you might have avoided by suitable self denial, and cleanliness." When will men be wise for themselves?

Your sincere friend,

L. HUPHREY.

At Dropping in at the Agricultural warehouse of Sprague & Co. the other day, we were gratified to find them so well supplied with various improved implements of husbandry, among which we noticed Palmer's small grain drill, of which we have heretofore spoken. They expect soon to be supplied with broadcast sowing machines, which are a very useful, labor-saving article. We noticed among their stock of implements a large number of the celebrated plows of Ruggles, Nourse and Mason.

We observed also a fine assortment of plows and cultivators, of the most approved kinds, at the Messrs. Parkers, and also at the Messrs. Penfield's, a little further up. At the latter place we observed a cast iron cultivator for the first time. See the advertisements of all these gentlemen.

Double Acting Rotary Churn.—This is a newly patented churn, which seems destined to make its way into public favor. It is operated by a crank, and upon principles entirely new. We witnessed the operation of it the other day, when it produced butter from sweet milk in *nine minutes*. What is the quality of the butter it produces, we have no means of judging. The Farmer and Mechanic, and some other Eastern papers, say it is good. If so, the invention is invaluable. See advertisement of Mr. Stagg, the proprietor.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Light Wanted.

OSHTIMO, Kalamazoo County, Mich. }
May 28th, 1849. }

MR. EDITOR:—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me why it is that clover will sometimes bloat cattle when first turned into it in the spring. My Father used to tell me I must be careful to take them out before they had eat too much, but as I had never seen any ill effect from eating clover when a boy, I began to grow rather unbelieving on the subject, until, on Saturday the 12th of this month, I turned my oxen into a field of clover. I had previously kept them up, feeding on hay and straw cut together and mixed with meal. I left them in the clover until Monday morning, but saw no bad effect from it. On Monday I used them and turned them into the field at night, and on Tuesday morning I found one of them very badly bloated. Now the question arose, what should I do for him? I did not recollect having seen any thing in the "Farmer" like a remedy for such a case; I therefore consulted with a neighbor, who advised to give one gill of soap in a pint of new milk. This produced the desired effect, the ox soon got better. I then thought I would be a little more careful in future, and resolved not to leave them in over night again. After using them on Tuesday, I again put them into the field, thinking to take them out before they would have a chance to hurt themselves again. I left them in about two hours; then went out and found them both bloated; but "*Old Bill*" was decidedly the worst. I again administered the soap and milk, but this time the effect was not so good, for the poor old fellow fell down and gave up the ghost at once, without so much as kicking. Now my object in writing this, is to find out, if possible, the facts in the case: what is it that causes them to bloat. Does it (the clover) undergo some *chemical process* as some would say: if so what will prevent it? How long a time will it require to get them *seasoned to it*: as all agree that the danger is when first turned into it in the spring. Is there any thing in soap and milk to counteract it?

Since this occurrence a great many remedies have been named to me: but it would be gratifying to me to know the facts in the case and the *whys* and *wherefores*.

I am highly pleased with the Farmer; think I have already gained instruction

enough to twice pay the subscription: have been much interested in reading your *Notes by Way*. Farming is certainly an honorable, honest, and profitable employment: although *Tayloring* may at this time be a lucrative business: yet the fashion of the times will change, I fear; therefore I prefer to adhere to the *good old way* and cultivate the soil.

O. K. S.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Clover and Wheat.—BY JUSTUS GAGE.

MR. ISHAM:—In the 10th (May 15th) No. of the Farmer I noticed an article entitled, "Clover and Wheat," signed Jeremiah Brown, on which I wish to make some additional remarks and suggestions. I am of the opinion that wheat can be raised on clover sod by plowing once only; and that the land can be re-seeded with clover, at the same time, from the sod turned under, without any additional seed, after the first experiment.

The wheat crop on the first trial will undoubtedly look feeble during the fall and spring; but it will recover as soon as the roots penetrate to the decayed sod underneath. This is precisely the case with corn planted on sod ground. It looks feeble at first, because the soil turned up does not contain sufficient nourishment for the young plant.

Mr. Brown is of opinion that, the feeble appearance of his wheat resulted from plowing the ground late. This undoubtedly was the case; the subsoil not having had time to slack, nor the sod to decompose before seeding, there was but little to nourish the young shoots at first; but this difficulty will be avoided as the process is continued. My opinion is, that plaster is of but little consequence so far as the wheat crop is concerned, but invaluable as to the clover. So far as the quantity of plaster used is concerned, I am of opinion that two and a half barrels of plaster, on twenty acres of ground will be of as much service, for one season, as six barrels. This opinion is founded on the following experiment. On one acre of land three bushels of plaster were sown; on another acre, in another part of the field, three pecks were sown; there was no perceivable difference in the results. The true practice in plastering appears to be, a little, a little at a time, and often—once a year at least—twice at most.

My plan for raising wheat and clover is as follows:—Turn under the seed crop of clover as soon as ripe:—Much of the seed of the seed will be buried too deep to ger-

minate; but still a considerable quantity will grow. In order to make matters sure I sod on, and harrow in with the wheat about six pounds of clean clover seed to the acre. Sow on plaster about the first of May. I do not expect a first rate crop of wheat the first trial. The next season I mow early, and then turn under the crop of seed that comes after, as before, and sow to wheat as before. In case I do not wish to mow the field, I pasture it close till mowing time, then turn off, and await the clover crop before plowing. Or if I choose to do so, I mow or pasture two or three years in succession, before plowing under the clover, for a wheat crop. In turning under this second crop of clover, I turn up the rich mould produced by the first crop, and with it, the seed which did not then germinate. I now expect my wheat crop to look well in the fall; and that I will have a good yield of wheat. I also expect, the ground will be sufficiently stocked with clover without putting on any extra seed. It is matter of question however, whether this last expectation, would not prove fallacious where the ground is composed of heavy soils; or in case it is suffered to lay over, more than one season, to meadow or pasture, before re-plowing. Of this however I am certain; that in soils composed of sand and loam, clover seed plowed under too deep to germinate in the fall, will do so on the following season; and that many of the roots which are laid in a trailing position by the plow or harrow in the fall, will send up young plants to the number of a dozen or more the following season.

Whoever will pursue the above course, carefully, and perseveringly, will find his fields continually growing richer, and his crops of wheat and clover, to become better and better; and what is of great importance, his fields are always yielding a profit; never lying bare, burnt by the sun and drenched by the rains, or producing only weeds and sorrel.

As ever, yours, J. GAGE.
DOWAGIAC, Cass Co. Michigan, }
June 2d, 1849. }

For the Michigan Farmer.

How to kill Sorrel.

MR. ISHAM, Sir:—I have recently become a subscriber and therefore a reader of your valuable paper instead of the Ohio Cultivator not from any disrespect to Mr. Bateham, (for I think no one who is acquainted with the Ohio Cultivator can say

thing against him as an Editor) but to sustain our own state paper.

Now, sir, I will endeavor to answer the inquiry of our friend at Jackson, dated April 22nd, how to kill sorrel by summer plowing. In the first place, I would say to our friend, that neither he nor any other farmer has any business with sorrel, nor open bare stubble field, for a summer plow, but if you have it, I will tell you how I think you can get rid of the pest. Plow your summer fallow when the sorrel is in the blossom, and plow as deep as you can the first time; harrow it over once in two weeks when dry, plow it three or four times in the course of the season, get all the sheep you can rake and scrape in your neighborhood, put them on your fallow at least one day in every week, sow your wheat in September; sow lime as soon as your wheat comes up, sow clover seed early in spring, and plaster the first dry weather in April, at least one bushel per acre. Follow this course, and never be afraid of sowing any kind of grain, either in spring or autumn without clover, and as much lime and plaster as your soil may demand, and my word for it, you will never be troubled with sorrel any more.

Yours truly, F. B. ELDERED.
CLIMAX, May 26th, 1849.

To give authenticity to the following statement, it may be necessary for us to say to those who are unacquainted with the author's signature, that it is from the pen of Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, of this city. I may add, that this is but a single specimen of a large class of facts which may be produced, of the same character. If testimony like this, is not sufficient to settle the question of the transmutation of wheat to chess, no testimony would be sufficient.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Will Wheat turn to Chess?

MR. EDITOR;—I had supposed that this mooted question was settled years ago, but I see it again agitated in the Farmer.

Every farmer has seen, apparently pure wheat seed sown, and large quantities of chess spring up and grow. The disbeliever in the mutation, accounts for the appearance of the chess in various ways. I believe in the mutation, the change to chess. We come to this conclusion, not only from our own experience in wheat raising, but from the experience and experiments made by others. A friend of mine, Judge Ingersoll of Oneida county, New York, formerly

of this city, being among the doubting ones, resolved to make a fair and conclusive trial. He selected three full, plump, clean kernels of wheat, planted them in moist ground, near a spring, and at a distance from any field of grain, stuck a stick near each, plentifully watered each kernel, almost daily; they sprouted, grew luxuriantly, and each of them furnished a beautiful head of chess, and nothing else. Let all doubters go and do likewise, and the question will soon be forever at rest.

B. F. H. W.

Detroit, June 1, 1849.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Household Duties.

How is it, so many mothers of domestic habits complain, that their daughters cannot be made to attend household concerns? and how is it, that so many young ladies, who do not deny that domestic attention is a duty in woman, still reject with contempt, the idea of making themselves useful? Much of this truly culpable absurdity, we know to arise out of false notions of refinement, and that universal prevalence at the present day, of an anxiety in the middle classes of society, to adopt the habits of the higher: yet I cannot but suspect, that another secret lies at the root of this evil, which mothers in general appear not to have dreamt of in their philosophy. I allude to the little care which is taken, to render the performance of household duties attractive to young people. There is no reason why household duties should not be attractive; why a mother and her daughters, associated for a few hours in the Laundry or the Kitchen, should not enjoy conversation as pleasantly as when seated in the most elegant drawing room; nay rather I believe, the fresh healthy exercise, natural satisfaction of despatching business, and the pleasant idea of being useful, are calculated, when confined in this manner and when enjoyed with congenial company, to do good, both to the bodily health and the animal spirits; and I would strongly urge upon all mothers who are afflicted with discontented, over sensitive and morbidly miserable daughters, to make the experiment.

But how is it, we ask again, that young ladies have such an unconquerable repugnance to this kind of occupation? Shall I be pardoned if I suggest that many of them have never seen their mothers happy, or even reasonable or good humored, while engaged in their domestic duties. There is such a thing as toiling on from morning till night, dusting, washing, brushing and cleaning; cooking, boiling, stewing and steaming and concocting all sorts of good things, and yet make no body comfortable—laying down carpet, fitting up rooms, stuffing out pillows, smoothing down beds, and yet making nobody comfortable! No, it is this perpetual hurrying, scolding and grumbling, this absence of peace and absence of pleas-

ure, which disgusts and deters young women from plunging into a vortex, where the loss of all comfort is inevitable. And when we look at the anxious expression of these house devoted slaves; when we hear their weary step, and above all, their constant complainings of servants and work people; when we see how entirely their life is one of tumult and confusion, excluding all calm or intellectual enjoyments, we cannot wonder that young women, with right feeling or taste for refinement, should be effectually repelled from all sympathy or association with their mother's pursuits.

ELLIS.

Domestic Accomplishments. In the domestic relationship there ought to be no selfishness. Whatever elegant acquirements we may chance to have made, instead of being reserved for rare occasions, should be suffered to shed their softening influence on our every-day experience.—The prints should not be carefully kept out of sight of the children of the family, and turned over only for the benefit of the stranger; the pictures should not be curtained except when there is company; or the piano be dumb because there is "no one but ourselves" to listen. There may be less triumph, but there is surely equal if not greater happiness in singing by the fireside than in warbling in the saloon; and though the thanks of father or brother be homely in expression, there is more sweetness in them than in all the studied common place of society. A sadder sight can scarcely be conceived than that of the spirit of dullness taking possession of the family circle. We see it in the husband, who, hour by hour, gazes moodily by the fire; in the wife, who occupies herself with her mechanical employment, without seeking to break the enchanted silence.—Neither entertains the intention of injuring the other, and yet they are mutually defrauded of the happiness they ought to enjoy.

Female Influence. How much influence women exercise in society! They need not busy nor bestir themselves to increase it; the responsibility under which they lie is heavy as it is. To say nothing of that brief but despotic sway which every woman possesses over the man in love with her—a power immense, unaccountable, incalculable, but in general so evanescent as to make a brilliant episode in the tale of life—how almost immeasurable is the influence exercised by wives, sisters, friends, and most of all by mothers! Upon the mother, perhaps most of all, the destiny of the man, as far as human means are to be regarded, depends. Fearful responsibility! and by too many mothers how carelessly, how frivolously, how almost wickedly, is the obligation discharged.

A good wife.—When a daughter remarks: "Mother, I would not hire help for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make a good wife.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Cutting and Making Hay.

Mr. Editor:—There is an honest difference of opinion among farmers, both in regard to the time of cutting grass for hay, and to the manner of curing it. While some advocate the practice of letting it stand until it has ripened a portion of its seed; others cut while in flower. We are wedded to the latter practice, and for the following reasons: If we let grass stand until it is nearly ripe in order to obtain the advantage of a matured seed, what do we gain? Whence does the seed derive its maturity? Simply from the sap which the plant contains within itself. Then we gain nothing, inasmuch as the sap, or nutritive matter, is merely transferred from the stalk to the seed. Nay, we lose! The stalk devoid, now of juice, is tasteless and unpalatable, and the seed being so small is seldom crushed by animals; is voided whole, and carried with the manure on to the fields, and again springing up, soon becomes a trouble and expense to the farmer.

Again: The experiments of Mr. Sinclair with timothy grass, (*Phleum pratense*) as given in the *Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis*, show that the ripened stalks of this grass gave twice the amount of nutriment that the same quantity gave taken in the flowering stage. Many a farmer depending on the correctness of these experiments has suffered. Advanced vegetable chemistry proves that Mr. Sinclair made an important mistake. His process was as follows:

"The grass, in a green or dry state, is submitted to the action of hot water till all its soluble parts are taken up. The liquor is then separated from the woody fibre by means of blotting paper; it is then evaporated to dryness. The product, or solid matter, is the nutritive matter of the grass."

Professor Johnston, in his lectures, denies the accuracy of these experiments and says:

"1 That the proportion of soluble yielded by any species of grass when made into hay, arises not only with the age of the grass when cut, but with the soil, the climate, the season, the rapidity of growth, the variety of seed sown, and with many other circumstances which are susceptible of constant variation.

"2. That the animals have the power of digesting a greater or less portion of their food which is insoluble in water. Even the woody fibre of the hay is not entirely useless as an article of nourishment—ex-

periment having shown that the manure often contains less of this insoluble than was present in the food consumed.

"3. That some of the substances which are of the greatest importance in the nutrition of animals—such as vegetable fibrin, albumen, cascine and legumin—are either wholly insoluble in water, or are more or less perfectly coagulated and rendered insoluble by boiling water. Mr. Sinclair, therefore, must have left behind, among the insoluble parts of his hay, the greater proportion of these important substances. Hence the nature and weight of the dry extracts he obtained, could not fairly represent either the kind or quantity of the nutritive matters which the hay was likely to yield when introduced into the stomach of the animal."

If clover, timothy, or red-top is cut while in flower, every leaf and blossom may be saved; whereas if left until nearly ripened, half, at least, of the leaves, blossoms, and seeds will be wasted. In the one case, if the hay is well cured, it will be a bright green, and emit a pleasant odor; in the other there will be little but a mass of dry sticks.

MANNER OF CURING. The mode of curing in cock I believe to be decidedly the best for the three kinds of grass above named. I adopted this mode two years ago, (having had none to cut since,) cutting my grass in the morning, let it wilt and dry until about 10 o'clock, then turned it over without scattering, and after dinner put it in slim cocks with a large three-tined wooden fork. I let it remain in cock until after the heating process; on thrusting my hand into them they feel as if they had been taking a cold water sweat. Then if the weather was fine I "delayed not," but as soon as the dews dried off, I opened and spread them lightly around, shaking apart every lock; left it until every particle of dampness had departed and then hauled in. This was very heavy timothy and red-top with a light sprinkling of clover.

In winter my hay was as green as when cut, and not a particle of dust or smoke was to be seen when it was pitched about.—So much for my experience in curing hay.

Yours for the practice

CHAS. BETTS.

Burr Oak, June 1849.

One Day Later from Europe.

French News. It was announced in the House on the 18th of May, that the return of 200 socialists to the Assembly, had already been received, and it was feared that by the time the whole returns were received they will form a minority so large as to overawe the Ministerialists.—This intelligence produced considerable sensation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The great flood at New Orleans, continues unchecked.

The Russian army which marched to the aid of the Austrians, has been defeated. The steamer Hudson was run into opposite Erie, on Lake Erie, by the *Saratoga* last Sunday night and several lives lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

In spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevasse, the water is still rising, and labor is perfectly lost in attempting to subdue it. *Already half of the city is inundated.* The inhabitants are flying from their homes and business matters are being wound up.

In the rear of the Sixth Ward all the bridges and vehicles have been carried away, and the greatest consternation prevails.

The steamship *Globe* has arrived from Brazos Santiago with dates from Brownsville to the 16th and Galveston to the 21st.

The express at Brownsville and Palmar Alto had been attacked by numerous and formidable bands of Camanches, and acts of the most startling barbarity perpetrated.

The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prisoners.

A train of transport wagons, containing valuable merchandise, had been captured, there being no force to oppose plunderers, nor any mounted men at Fort Brown.

The destruction of property is immense. Several head of horses owned by one gentleman were captured and killed.

Women and children were carried off in captivity.

The accounts from San Fernando, Western Texas, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zandas, and murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Melverton.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio were awful in the extreme. The number of deaths reaching near five hundred. The disease broke out in the camp of the third Infantry and Quartermaster's encampment and on Salado. The dead and dying were piled up in the open air unattended.

BY THE NIAGARA.

French elections occurred the 13th, result unknown. In Paris 9 socialists, 19 moderates elected. French army had not entered Rome.

Italian question being discussed in French Assembly and ministry. Gen. Oudinot, seems from debate, had no instructions to enter Rome. He was expected to remain at Cepila Rechila, and to march in case it was necessary. Ministry said to be divided on this subject. It is stated that the French government has written to London, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, exploring intervention of Russia in Germany.

affairs, saying they will endeavor to annul it by diplomacy, and in case of failure they will apply to Assembly for advice.

Faucher, minister of Interior, has resigned, and it is rumored that other ministers will do the same.

The Neapolitan army has been defeated. Fighting goes on in Hungary. The Hungarians continue successful. Within a few days they march to Vienna, where the Russians were hastening.

Sicily again in a state of insurrection.

Pope Pius, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans, is said to have declared he would not return to Rome at such a crisis, and also sent a message to Oudinot to induce him to withdraw the French forces. Meantime Oudinot has been reinforced, and has now a well appointed army of 200,000 strong, but the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch.

In the event of a combined attempt to take Rome by storm, the defence of the city by means of barricades, and the courage of the people will be so well maintained that the Austrians are by no means certain of success. All accounts concur that it will be impossible to restore the imperial power of the Pope, in any form. The combined powers of Europe will be scarcely able to set his Holiness again on the throne of the Vatican.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	3 62	\$3 75	Salt,	\$1 31
Corn, bus.		35	Butter,	11 1/2
Oats,		27	Eggs, doz.	8
Rye,		34	Hides, lb.	3a63
Barley,		56	Wheat, bus.	70
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 50	a4 25	Hams, lb.	6a7
Apples, bush		1,00	Onions, bu.	50a63
Potatoes,		62	Cranberries,	1 75
Hay, ton,	8 00	a10 00	Buckwheat 100lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb.		14a28	Indian meal,	75
Peas, bu.		1,00	Beef, do	2 00a2 50
Beans,		1,00	Lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00	a7 00	Honey,	10
Pork,	10 50	a11 50	Apples, dried,	75
White fish,	6 00	a6 50	Peaches, do	2 00
Trout,	5 50	a6 50	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
Cod fish, lb.		5a53	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,		a7	Flax, do	75
Wood, cord	2 a	25	Lime, " bbl	75

MARTIN'S PREMIUM

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Miniatures taken without regard to the weather.

Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes Hand Rakes
Snaths Horse Rakes
Sythe Stones 2 and 3 tine Forks.
Of the very best qualities, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by
SPRAUE & CO,
No. 30 Woodward avenue.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
June 12, 1849.

Garden and Field Rollers.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing and offer for sale Rollers made of cast iron, and of various sizes, for gardens, fields or Highways.
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store by
SPRAGUE & CO.
No. 30, Woodward Avenue.
Jan. 8, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Horse Power Threshing Machines AND SEPARATORS.

FROM ONE TO SIX HORSE POWER.

THE subscribers are Agents for Michigan for several kinds of the above Machines. The most of the machines which we are prepared to contract for, are well known throughout the State by all our farmers, and are not a new thing that they will be required to try and test before they are satisfied that it is a good one. Our Machines will be sold on the most liberal terms, and references will be given to nearly all the heavy farmers in this State if required, as to their practical utility. We are now prepared to contract any number of Machines, and of various sizes, from one to six horse power.

We are also prepared to sell at low rates

HULLERS AND CLEANERS.

for cleaning all kinds of grain, clover and other seeds, of the most improved kind. In selecting for this market, machines of the above description, we have been very careful, after visiting the various manufactories and examining the various patents, to select none but the very best Machines that are made in the United States. No catch-penny affair, because, it is recommended highly in certificates, will be brought to this market, nor be offered to the Michigan farmers by the subscribers. On the contrary our customers may rely upon our Machines as being the very best that can be found.

For sale at

Detroit Jan 8-1849

SPRAGUE & CO,
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 30, Woodward Avenue.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN.—The undersigned offers this Churn to the inhabitants of this State, confident that it will every way equal the representations made of it, as a useful and labor-saving machine, producing butter from sweet milk in from five to twelve minutes, and from cream in a much shorter time.

Churns can be had at prices from \$2 50 to \$6, capable of churning from 7 to 40 quarts of milk or cream. Also, county rights to manufacture, for sale low.

T. G. STAGG,

At Parker & Brother's, Woodward Avenue, Detroit

STOVES AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, tin, copper, sheet iron, and hollow wares, of every description. Also an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peckshill, Eagle, Wisconsin, and Michigan plows, cultivators, cradles, scythes, hoes, rakes, shovels, scrapers, forks,—churns (atmosphere,) wash boards, &c. &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Plows, harrows, hay, straw and manure forks, shovels and spades, hoes, hay and horse rakes, grain and grass scythes, snaths and cradles, road scrapers, corn shellers, hay and straw cutters, corn and cob crushers, sugar mills, pruning and garden tools, churns, well wheels, corn knives, flails, saws, axes, &c. &c. of the best manufactures, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by
SPRAGUE & Co.

June 1, 1849.

30 Woodward Ave.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A Fresh and general assortment of warranted garden seeds for sale by the package or paper, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by
SPRAGUE & Co.

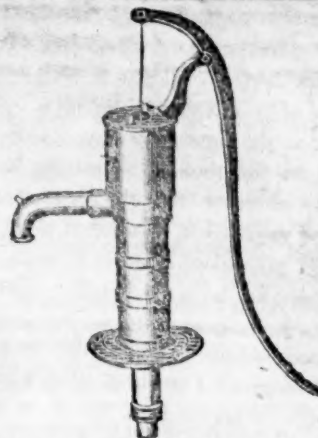
June 1, 1849.

30 Woodward Ave.

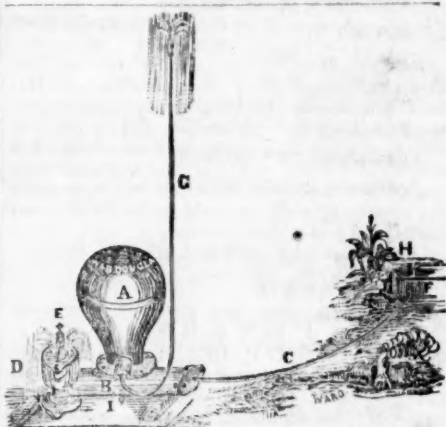
FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED on Grand River, four miles below Grand Rapids, on the road leading to Grandville, consisting of 202 acres, 130 of which is opening land and under a high state of cultivation, the remainder is interval bottom land and timbered. On it is an orchard of bearing apple trees of choice cultivated fruit, with a large and well finished dwelling house, carriage house, barns, sheds, and in fact, all the buildings necessary to the convenience of the farm. The farm is well watered with running living water, the location pleasant and healthy, the soil productive and easily cultivated, and as a grain farm, there are but few in this or any other country that excel it. The terms will be such as to render it an inducement to any person wishing to purchase. One-third or half of the purchase money can, if desired, remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
J. F. CHUBB.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co. Mich. May, 1849.



PATENT PREMIUM PUMPS.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of these celebrated pumps for wells and cisterns. For sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by
SPRAGUE & Co,
June 1, 1849.
30 Woodward Ave.



WATER RAMS of the most approved construction, for sale low at the agricultural warehouse and seed store by Sprague & Co. 30 Woodward Avenue.
June 1, 1849.

THERMOMETRIC CHURN.—The subscriber, having purchased the right to make, vend and use the Thermometric Churn, (of which A. & W. A. Crowell are the inventors and patentees,) in the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw and Monroe, Michigan, is intending to commence the manufacture of them soon, and will be able to supply all who may desire to avail themselves of the benefits of an improvement which is fast working a revolution in butter-making throughout the country.

WILLIAM H. HANFORD,

Canton, Wayne Co., Mich.

may 15.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

DETROIT AND LANSING, Michigan.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax Sales, the examination of Titles, the Entry of State or Government Lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the State,
May 15, 1849.
MACY & DRIGGS.

MILL, PLATFORM, AND COUNTER Scales Warranted, any size and pattern, for sale by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturer.
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNS For Sale by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
No. 30 Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge street.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.
F. F. PARKER & BRO
Agents Genesee Seed Store.
Jan. 1

Detroit Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

SPRAGUE & Co. dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RASSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.
March 24, 1849. if

PETERS'

BUFFALO WOOL DEPOT—THIRD YEAR.
I have established a Wool Depot upon the following plan. 1st. The wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common wool being No. 5. Saxony wool is thrown into extra, and prime 1 and prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more. 2nd—I charge for receiving, sorting and selling, one cent per pound; this includes all charges at the Depot, except insurance. 3rd—Sales are made for cash, except when otherwise directed by the owner.

All wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name. Warehouse, corner of Washington and Exchange streets.

Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1849. T. C. PETERS.

Great Northern Route

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,
BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
WILL commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS,
Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

Detroit Seed Store, AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. ESTABLISHED 1846.

F. F. PARKER & BROTHER have for sale an assortment of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Cultivators, Seed Planters, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., and will receive a large addition to their present stock on the opening of navigation.

Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, English and American, in packages and small papers, put up at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, warranted genuine and fresh.

April 15, 1849. F. F. PARKER & BRO.

Grosse Isle Institute, FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

REV. M. H. HUNTER, an Alumnus of Yale College, Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., and Hon. Elton Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Circular.

April 1st, 1849.

SEEDS, GARDEN AND FIELD, Warranted fresh, for sale by the pound or paper, by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

New Publishing House, AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use); LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS and STATIONARY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for town-ship and family libraries, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONARY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality); Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.
Jan. 15, 1849

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. McFARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.
Jan. 1.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments most astonishingly low. Among their stock may be found: Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Blanket Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frocks, Dresses and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Sattinet Pantalons, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Silks and Cassimere Vests, Goodyear's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentleman's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.
Jan. 1. HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our 4s. 6d Tea is too well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.
Jan. 1. HOLMES & BARCOCK,
Woodward Avenue.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York 'Ice-House,'" Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SU, WOOLEN AND COTTON.
Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woollen Yarn dyed to any pattern.
Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849. H. A. YOUNG.

DYEING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dyeing establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street.) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.
M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.

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